saration mentioned, or at any other time, at

the Treasury Department of the United States, in the District of Columbia or eisewhere, aid and assist in obtaining payment of a fraudu-lent and fictitious claim for the sum of \$103,-

750, or any other sum whatsover, or of any

fraudulent claim whatsoever, knowing that such claim, or any part thereof, was false,

THE DEFENDANT AVERS

that all and every allegation in the said de-claration contained, that he did at any time or place any or either of the acts hereinbefore da-nied to have been done by him are absolutely

and grossly false, and were and are made by said relator solely for malicious purposes, and without any reasonable or probable cause whatsoever, as he, the said relator, Thomas F. McManus, well knows. The defendant fur-

McManus, well knows. The defendant rur-ther says that the claim, nor any part thereof, was not false, fictitious or fraudulent, and that be believes, and has always, that the whole and every part of it was bone fide, valid and

gust against the Government of the United States, and that he never had any reason to know or believe or doubt or suspect that the claim was not a perfectly valid and just one. The defendant denies that he asserted in vari-

fictitious or fraudulent.

POLITICAL.

THE CAMPAIGN FULLY-OPENED THE FIRST FALL ELECTION

INCREASED MAJORITIES

Republican Gains Everywhere

EX-CONFEDERATES TO THE REAR

Republican Congressmen Elected LEGISLATURE NEARLY ALL REPUBLICAN

DEMOCRACY'S FORLORN HOPE

SLAUGHTERED IN THE FIRST DITCH

CONNECTICUT CONVENTION TO - DAY

OLD DEMOCRATIC FOXES SLY THE NOMINATION NOT DESIRED

WHITE LEAGUE MEETINGS IN ARKANSAS

VERMONT.

Sweeping Republican Victory. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., Sept. 5 .-

Sixty towns in thirteen countles give Fairbanks 15,765 and Bingham 7,148. These towns n 1874 gave Peck 11,358 and Biogham 5,011, a Republican gain of 2,270. Returns come in slowly. Boston, Sept. 5 .- Eighty-eight towns give

Fairbanks 20,165 and Bingham 9,484. The same towns in 1874 gave Peck 15,237 and Bingham 6,803. The Congressional majority shows corresponding gains. The following is the gubernatosial vote of some of the larger towns

| Towns. | Fairbanks. | Bingham. |
|---------------|------------|----------|
| St. Johnsbury | 824 | 173 |
| Woodstock | 449 | 149 |
| Brattleboro' | 83445 | 1566 |
| Rockingham | 5397 | 311 |
| Springfield | | 1.50 |
| Vergennes | 20% | 27 |
| Harra | 2-4 | 161 |
| Harre | 503 | 5160 |
| Northield | 405 | 382 |
| Waterbury | 351 | 195 |
| Colchester | 424 | 300 |
| Middlebury | 256 | 150 |
| Manager Park | 7110 | 117 |
| Manchester | £1573 | 107.4 |
| Granden | 10 CA | 441 |
| Fair Haven | 49.70 | 134 |
| Pittsfield | 2010 | 119 |
| Bennington | 407 | 541 |
| Armngton | 29/3 | 162 |
| Castleton | 345 | 218 |
| Burlington | 1,165 | 5457 |
| Rutiand | 1,0100 | 17-858 |
| St. Albans | 747 | 487 |

banks 27,702 and Bingham 14,499. Same towns in 1874 gave Peck 21,641 and Bingham 9,668. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., Sept. 5.—In the First Congressional district 49 towns give Jovee, Rep., 9,777; Childs, Dem., 4,421. Sec-ond district, 34 towns give Denison Rep., 8,104: Dickey, Dem., 3,204. Third district, 29 towns give Hendee Rep., 5,841; Edwards, Dem., 2,679. Probable Republican Congres-

sional majority—First district, 10,000; Second district, 12,000; Third district, 10,000.
Whitte Riven JUNCTION, VT., Sept. 5.—
Corrected figures from 112 towns give Fairbanks 28,585, Bingham 13,385. The same towns in 1874 gave Peck 20,257, Bingham 7,501. Republican majority in 1876 15,200; Republican gain on 1872, 2,444. One hundred and thirty-two towns to be heard from will probably increase Fairbanks' majority to 30,000. The Congressional majorities in three districts are in 112 towns 13,418. Towns not heard from will swall this majority to 25,000 to-morrow. Of the 112 towns the Represen

Massachusetts Republicans.

WORCESTER, Sept. 5 .- The Republican State convention met here at 11:20 a. m. A tem-

porary organization was effected. Committees organization were appointed. - Mr. H. B. Blackwell offered the following resolution:

Produced, That hereafter women who are known to be Republicans in principle, and who possess the qualifications of age, resi in the nomination of candidates and the trans

and hisses in some portions of the hall, and was at once referred to the committee on reso lutions without debate.

A permanent organization was effected, with Hon. Geo. S. Bout well as chairman. On taking the chair Mr. Boutwell addressed the con vention, reviewing the history of the Republi-can party, and contrasting it with the Demo-cratic party, which would, in 1864, after the rebellion had been nearly put down, have sur-rendered the Union, and made the past sac-rifices and past victories fruitless. He defended the reconstruction acts, and charged a want of gratitude on the part of those who had been engaged in the rebellion. They had utterly failed to extend that charity and kindthe blacks which they had received from the hands of the General Government The Republican party had vainly imagined that gratitude to a common benefactor, for a common benefit would lead them to guard the rights of the negro, as they would desire and expect the country to guard them. Mr. Bout-well continued at length to speak of violence in the South against Republican voters, and said if one State of the eleven is permitted to vote for Governor Hayes, it will be for the

res of the other ten are not the fruit of nd or force.

Tilden should be elected by the votes of
the States, in four of which there were known large Republican majorities, these ma-jorities being neutralized by force, and Tilden has no chame of election except by the votes of States which, if left to the neitres, would support Governor Hayes. If, then, under such frommstances Governor Tilden is declared President by the two Houses of Congress in February next, his advancement will be due o a usurpation as unscrupulous and as bloody a that by which Napoleon III passed from the Emperor of the French. This is the grave

NOMINATIONS.

On motion of George F. Hoar, Alexander H. Rice was renominated for Governor; Horatio G. Knight was nominated for Lieutenant Govarnor; H. B. Pierce was nominated for Secretary of State; Julian L. Clark was nominated for Auditor: Charles Endicott was nominated for State Treasurer: Charles R. Train was

The committee on resolutions esolutions ratifying the action of the Cincinnati convention and pledging united support to he ticket, favoring a prompt return to specie are not and against taking any backward. The platform says: "We hold that the es flying the date for resumption

We are in favor of putting civil service on the ground of merit and fitness and of lifting it above the installity of political influence. We are in favor of a policy towards States lately in rebellion which shall make the nationality of the United States so distinctly and universally felt that national citizenship hall be to every human being a protection in life, fibrity, the pursuit of happiness and the expression of opinion which shall encourage the education of the people, and which with a firm, but wise hand shall restore to the South

the blessings of peace and the enjoyments by all alike of liberty under the law. "The retiring President of the United States is entitled to the gratitude of the country for is achievements in its military service, for the VERMONT HEARD FROM firmness with which, as its Chief Magistrate, he has so far maintained the national honor and credit, and for the good sense with which, upholding the prerogative of his office against the encroachments of a Democratic House of Representatives, he has reminded that branch of the Government of the propriety of confining its attention to its legitimate functions.

"The Democratic party has nothing in its record or in its attitude to command confidence; having no settled principles or policy, it has insugurated no reform, and has added othing to the benificence of the Government. It truckled to the demand of the slave power during its supremacy, and cannot be safely entrusted with the fate of freedmen, in whose mancipation it had no sympathy.

"It persistently resisted the adoption of those amendments to the Constitution which have made it the great charter of right, and its professions of acquiescnee in them is a change of policy and not of heart. Remembering that in deflance of good faith it wantonly re-pealed the Missouri compromise at the bidding of the South, and reopened in 1854 the issues thad solemnly declared were forever settled by the compromises of 1850, we have no faith in its pretended acceptance of any measures essential to the security of the freedom and peace of the Republic. It is repeating the perilous experiment of sectional organization in the South. Founded upon the antagonism of race and color, its supremacy would again flustrate the system which it was guilty of inaugurating, of making the civil service the reward for persistency of partisanship. reward for persistency of partisanship.

"It is guilty of duplicity in its financial policy, and offers to the prosperity of the country nothing except the prospect of such interruption in the work of reconstruction and

such an unsettled and hopeless financial olicy as would deprive business and labor of that stability which is the first condition of their revival. Its national candidates, one of them an inflationist and the other guilty of impromising his convictions to conciliate a class whose heresics he knows would lead to financial chaos, are also the principles of that ultra school which before the war admitted the right of a State to secode, and since the war denies the power of the nation to protect the lives and rights of its citizens. Walle we stand pleaged to civil-service reform, to return to a specie basis and the equal rights of all American citizens, we demand, as a matter of consistency the nomination of only those candidates who will be true to the fulfillment of that pledge. While the present depression business and trade is not wholly controllable political agencies, we recognize the neces-y and pledge the endeavors of every means for their revival, especially the necessity of a wire, and not pretentious, economy in all State and municipal expenditures, and to this end it is the duty of every Congressional, Legislative and ward district to select from its representatives wise men, who will co-operate in the reduction of expenses, the sim-plification of taxes and the prudent husbandry

of the public money.
"We are in favor of such legislation in the "We are in favor of such legislates of Commonwealth as will promote the causes of education, temperance, labor and equal rights clusters transport to sex. We of American citizens, irrespective of sex. We frankly differ as to the methods, but we be-lieve that these will be best left subject to constitutional limitations, to a Legislature which is fresh from the people and familiar

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS. Gov. Seymour's Example Contagious-More Empty Honors Declined.

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 5 .- The Democratic State convention meets to morrow, and many of the delegates are here. Gov. Ingersoll positively declines to run again, and so does ex-Gov. English. Among the candidates named are David A. Wells, F. B. Loomis, R. D. Hubbard, Chas. M. Pond and Judge Origen S. Seymour. Indications at a late hour are that Mr. Seymour is most likely to receive the

The Election on Monday.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Sept. 5 .- Full returns from the election in this county not yet received. Both sides claim the county. Few returns from outside counties have been re-The vote generally very full, lemocrats claim the State by from 40,000 to

Greenback Movement in New Jersey. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 .- Onite a number of gentlemen from different counties of New Jersey met at Camden to-day and selected eloc tors on the greenback platform. C. C. Lathrop, of Newark, was chosen chairman of the convention. A motion was made and carried to the effect that candidates for Congress will be made in the First and Second

districts, and also in others if the nominees to be selected by the Democrats or Republicans are not such as the greenbackers can inforse. Massachusetts Democrats Squabbling. Woncester, Mass., Sept. 5 .- The Democratic State convention meets in this city tomorrow. A large number of delegates are in the city to night, and there is every prospect of a lively convention. The friends of Charles Francis Adams and Wm. Gaston are pressing the claims of their candidates vigorously. Both

said of the candidates, except by the Adam men, who claim that 4f Adams is nominated Gaston will be given the second place. Republican Victory in Wilmington, Dela-

parties are confident of success.

ware. WILMINGTON, DEL., Sept. 5 .- In the election in this city to-day for members of city council the Republicans were successful in carrying eight out of the ten wards and electing nine out of eleven councilmen. The Reoutlican majority in the city on the different

THE FIREMEN. The National Association-Yesterday's Pro-

ceedings. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6 .- The National Association of Fire Engineers reassembled this evening. Chief Stockwell offered the following additional topic for discussion: "The value of the Salvage corps as an arm of the fire department." Chief Stockwell presented a report recommending, among other things, the mportance of wholsome building laws. committee on the topic, "is it expedient for the ire department to parade on public occaslots, reported that the matter should be left to the officers of each department. Adopted. A report was also made against the storing of petroleum oils in freight depots. Another committee reported against the dency of political influences in the app ment of managers of fire departments.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROAD

Driving of a Golden Spike. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5 .- The last rail of connecting this city with Los Angelos, was aid this afternoon at Lang's station, four miles from Los Augelos, in the presence of a arge concourse of spectators. Chas. Crocker, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, completed the work by driving a olden spike with a silver hammer, presented by the city of Los Angelos. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the party continued their journey to Los Angelos, where they were entertained by the city this evening. The road is now completed to within one hundred miles of the Colorado river, which will proba-

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Sept. 5 .- The Hampden Park trotting meeting opened to-day The 2:36 race was won by Dick Swiveller. Mambrin's Kate second, and Carrie N. third. Time, 2:29, 2:301/4, 2:311/4.

The 2:24 race was won by May Bird. Annie Collins second, and Carrie thirl. Time, 2:27/4, 2:241/4, 2:261/4.

The two-mile hurdle race was won by Derby, Stanford second, Larena third. Time, 4:14.

SOUTH CAROLINA Politics in the Mountains-Plotting and Coun

terplotting. [Correspondence.of the National Republican.]
GREENVILLE, S. C., Sept. 2, 1876. I am here in the region of the Blue Ridge countains, in the finest section of South Carolina. The land is different, the climate is different, the people different, and, in a word, everything is different here from the lower section of the State, even the Democrats. There is more liberality of sentiment, more toleration of opinion, but still the Democratic prejudice here is very strong, particularly against Northern men of Republican proclivities, or rather toward Northern men who take any part in politics. This part of the State, even before the war, was always jealous of Charleston, which, with its old parish system, completely ruled the State, and dictated the financial and political policy of whichever party chanced to be in power. Greenville is a lively, go-ahead sort of a town, and remifile one of some of the live towns of the North nore than any other town that I have yet visited in the State. It is the home of ex-Provis-

who long ago outlived his usefulness, and who now spends most of his time in finding fault with the past and attempting to foretell the . Perry was what was called a "Union before secession, and after the war man" before secession, and after the war closed was appointed provisional Governor by President Johnson. Since Perry has returned o public life he has become more embittered against Republicans and men from the North than almost any other man in the State. He s regarded by many young men as being in his dotage, and judging from his looks and his present actions he cannot be far from that point, if he has not already reached it. It is needless to say that he is an ardent supporter of Carolina's favorite son, "Wade Hampton." ing in relation to Republican meetings that I have found in other parts of the State, but it s not carried to quite the extent it is in some other places. The "divide-time" business is practiced everywhere in the State, and in many crous on the part of the Democratic White Liners as the campaign progresses. I have just conversed with Hon. A. S. Wallace, from this district, who had just returned from a meeting at Lancaster, in his district, where he had been with Gov. Chamberlain to attend a Republican meeting. The Democrats were so insuiting and noisy that Mr. Wallace, after making several efforts to be heard, was compelled to desist entirely, and leave the meet All the Republicans with whom I have con-

ersed unite in saying that at no time since re-construction has there been so much contempt for law and order as now. THE DEMOCRATS ARE BOLD AND DEFIANT: their public speakers almost universally closing up their harangues with advice to their White-Line followers to "clean out the Radi-cal leaders first and then take the niggers Already the result of this inflammatory and seditious language is being seen in some of the more turbulent counties. Infor-mation has reached here of three brutal out-rages upon colored Republicans in Laurens rayes upon colored republicans in Laurens con 'ir during the past ten days. One colored man was "found dead," (that is what they call murder here,) only a day or two ago, with a builet-hole in his head; "supposed to have been shot on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Kellet." a notorious character weeks ago for buying stolen cotton. They never murder, outrage, whip or maitreat men in that county unless they belong to the Re-publican party. Another colored man was taken out a few nights since, in the same county, and given 150 lashes upon his naked cause he was a Republican and refused to be-tray his party and vote for the Democrats.

A family of five, consisting of a father, mother and three daughters, were all brutally whipped the same night by disguised man, in the vicinity of Limestone Springs, near the Laurens line. These outrages are of dailyor rather, nightly-occurrence, and the woods are full of fugitives every night, who sleep there rather than trust to the security of their It will be remembered that this county was one of the nine counties in which the President suspended the writ of habeas corpus in 1871, when the Ku-Klux were riding night after night, and at that time scores of warrants were issued for parties engaged in that conspiracy,

The chances are more than even that thes left out of the penitentiary five years ago, are to-day engaged in whipping and otherwise abusing colored Republicans. Let the Government send Colonel Merrill here again, with orders to arrest the men for whom warrants are still pending, and then peace and quiet will reign in that county at least. Democrats say the President darcs not interfere in the affairs of a State, and all the show of troops here amounts to nothing, inasmuch as they cannot

which warrants have never yet been served

set except in a case of open outburst.

They really seem to grow bolder every day, and are not chary at all in their threats to hang or otherwise kill leading Republicans While dining at the dinner-house on the Greenville and Columbia railroad on my way to this place, I heard two men at the table boldly assert that the Democrats could not carry the State until they had deprived the niggers of their white and colored leaders. I being a total stranger and a supposed Georgian, they talked freely in my presence all the others at the table being apparent; acquainted. One said, "When you

PENTER you take from the niggers their most danger-ous leaders, and when these men are gone then we can manage the rest. Chamberlain is a d—d smart feller, too smart to be with niggers, and that feller Cass Carpenter is the sharpest, shrewdest politician in the lot, be-cause he edits their d-d Radical sheet in Columbia. Both of 'em ought to be put out of the way by somebody."

This sentiment seemed to command the sympathy of those who heard it, for I heard no word of dissent to the assassin's remarks from any one. I call him an "assassin," for from his looks and his utterance he seemed equal to any deed of blood, and has no doubt political atmosphere in this sulphurous State It may possibly be nothing but bluster and bravado, but it looks and smells to me of ood and turmoil. There is mischief in the very air, and in my judgment it is not far to the turning point. The grand ratification meeting at Anderson to-day, at which the in guns of the Democracy were present, it will reserve for another letter. Nixox.

Premature Explosion at Hell Gate. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—An explosion occurred at the Government works at Hell Gate this morning, by which three men, named Leason Dovle and Hickman, were instantly killed One was blown to atoms. A number of others The explosion took place on a large scow, or which a number of men have been employed for a long time preparing the primer by which the final explosion is to be made. The cause

of the explosion, however, is yet unexplained. Among the wounded is Capt. Downing. this morning, is to the effect that one of the men engaged in unloading a scow at the Gov-ernment works, named H. Lurgen, endeavored to take the top off a cartridge. It exploded, killing Lurgen and three others. The victim are J. Hickman, John Doyle and another at present unknown. The following-named per-sons were wounded, the five first, it is feared, mortally: J. Downes, F. Pike, C. Smith, J. Peterson, J. Bobson, P. Stackson, J. Murray Indian Troubles in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5 .- A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, last night says the Nez Perces Indians have made a formal demand upon the commander at Fort Walla Walla for the surrender of the men who killed an Indian near there last spring, and they threaten to burn every house in the valley within two weeks in the event of refusal. The settlers are much alarmed, snl a company of cavalry has been sent to resteet them.

British Explorations in Africa-A Conflict. LONDON, Sept. 6 .- A special dispatch to the Standard, from Madeira, says intelligence has been received there of the outbreak of hostili-ties on the west coast of Africa. A British expedition, consisting of three ships under Commodore Bruce, ascended the river Niger, and had a conflict with the natives. Several villages were burned and a number of EnglishGENERAL INTELLIGENCE. The Rowing Yesterday.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS

GAINED BY TURKEY ENGLAND'S CHANGED ATTITUDE

AN ARMISTICE ALMOST CERTAIN

YESTERDAY'S SPORTS ON THE SCHUYLKILI THE VISITING FRENCH WORKMEN

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Present Military Situation. LONDON, Sept. 5 .- The Times' Vienna correspondent says: From the positions held by the Turks to the northwest of Alexinatz there are not ten miles to the road from Krusevatz to the rear of Seligrad, while ten miles further on they are at Stolatz. In the state of demoralization in which the Servian army must be by this time the Turks, if they do not again lose their time, as at Kujazevatz, can be masters of the whole country in less than a fortnight. On the side of Montenegro the Turks are preparing to invade from the northwest and southwest simultaneously. Moukhtar Pasha has already entered Montenegrin territory by way of Klobuk, burned the village of Zastafs, and is now encamped at Grahova. Five Montenegrin battalions are opposed to him, but have not ventured to attack yet, and all the Montenegrin forces in Herzegovina are hastening toward Grahova. Dervish Pasha's army, on the southwest, is not yet reported in motion, but its mere presence there is suffi-cient to keep Prince Nicholas and a Montenerin army of 10,000 men from moving against

Moukhtar Pasha.

The military situation, therefore, is greatly in favor of the Turks, should diplomatic action fall to secure a suspension of hostilities, although there is nothing to be added to the brief statement of facts already published.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION. Concerning negotiations for peace it seems hardly possible either the Porte or the friends of the status quo among the Powers can permit the negotiations to fail to result in a prompt suspension of hostilities. It is the almost universal expression of the leading press of Europe that Turkey cannot make too many or too ready concessions to public opin-ion if she would preserve her position in Eu-rope, in face of the strong feeling excited by the Fulgarian massacres. One of the most portant elements in the question is the DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST TURKEY

becoming so strong and unmistakable that the friends of the Government likewise are taking up the cry, and seeking to prevent the question becoming a party one.

A pamphlet on the subject by Mr. Gladstone will be published this week, and Mr. Gladstope has written to his constituents at Breenwich that after it is completed he will

now being made in England. The feeling is

ready to address a proposed here on the subject. Earl Russel again writes a letter calling for n autumn session of Parliament.

A letter from the Bishop of Manchester, calling upon the people as a nation to subscribe for the relief of the Fulgarians, contains the llowing sentence : "Come what may, and I o come which can endanger the position o England, it seems impossible, if we are to have any regard for our honor or our good name, that we should any longer throw, or even allow it to be supposed we throw, the

shield of the protection of England over a Power which, relying on that protection, has done deeds which have startled and shocked the conscience of the whole civinged world." The Times to-day in a leading article argues it is fallacy to say Turkey is an independent member of the European system. The right of neutral Powers to intervene in her affairs was long ago established. We have not morally only, but as a matter of international law the right to see that justice is done the Porte's Christian enbiects. Another fallacy is that to maintain unabridged the authority of the Porte throughout the Ottoman Empire is in the interest of England, and an essential con dition of every peace in which we could be a party. Those who assert most strongly this necessity of uphoiding the Porte's authority speak of it as the policy of England, and refe to it as a tradition of the highest wisdom of the last generation. No statement can be more historically untrue. All that is perma-

ENGLISH POLICY IN THE EAST may be summed up in a sentence—that we desire to reduce to a minimum the disturbance involved in every inevitable change. Happily for us this notion of maintaining everything unchanged in Southwestern Europ In the interest of England has been disproved by events. The calling of intermediate States into existence along the Danube has preserved the equilibrium of the European system far better than any forced maintainance of the status quo. It has been a safeguard against Russian preponderance, as well as a safety-valve of forces that could not be forever repressed. We can have no shadow of interest in restraining the developments of this pro-cers. We should be ready to assist the other guaranteeing Powers, and even invite them to

rould know in short what Englishmen wan it is to cease from vain repetitions of the lan-guage of tradition, and to come to an agree-ment with the Czar on terms of peace, which the two Powers can press with irresistable auhority on the Sultan and his ministers The Pall Mail Gazette apprehends that the ervian reliance on Russian aid has been so palpable throughout that Russia will be almost compelled to protect her now, and may interfere in such a manner as to provoke a general war. This is the only danger. The Turks will surely listen to English counsel i

the negotiations are now defeated by Russia's demands in excess of the Porte's patience. Meanwhile an armistice at least may be regarded as certain. Mr. Blackwell again presented his female

Mr. Crocker moved to strike out the words in the platform "of American citizens irrespective of sex." Rejected.

The majority resolution was then adopted. Thomas Taibot and Stephen Salisbury were hosen electors at large, and the convention

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Interesting Inter-State Conference-SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5 .- The conference the boards of charities representing eight States and many cities was held here to-night Charles S. Hoyt, secretary of the New York board, presided. Gov. Tilden made the address of welcome. He paid an eloquent tribute to the objects which had brought the members of the boards together; reviewed the field of their labors; pointed out the advance made in social science, and declared no more important object of investigation could be presented to the human mind. The application of scientific methods to the study of pauperism. crime and insanity would no doubt confer great benefactions upon the country. He warned them against extravagance and waste of resources in the practical work of charity, to which the principles of prudence, economy and frugality should ever be applied. An interesting paper was read by D. A. Wells, and Mr. Saudsom, secretary of the Massachusetts board, gave an account of the charities of his State. Among the gentlemen present were Hon. Mr. Clymer, Dr. D. Luther, James Wells and Dr. A. J. Ourt from the Pennsylvania

Sr. Louis, Sept. 5 .- A special to the Globe Democrat says John Sutherland and another man went into a saloon in the town of old Los Animas, Colorado, last Saturday and called for drinks. Two negro soldiers present offered to words ensued and the negroes left. They soon returned, however, with several comrades, armed with carbines, who immediately began firing right and left. Sutherland was shot through the head and instantly killed, and two other whites wounded. The soldiers the THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5,-The second day of the professional races did not possess any special interest. The weather was fine, but a strong northerly breeze prevailed, and the water was consequently less smooth than usual. The attendance was fairly good. At 10 o'clock a. m. the trial heat between Pat Luther, of Pitteburg, and John Higgins, of London, was to have taken place, but Higgins withdrew and Luther pulled over the course

THE FIRST SINGLE SCULL TRIAL heat of the day was started at 3:30 p. m. between Ellis Ward, of Cornwall, N. Y., and A. Brayley, of St. John's, N. B. For the first lew strokes they pulled well together, but in passing the island Brayley was leading, although steering wide, while Ward kept close o the western shore. At the bend in the river Ward was leading by about a length and Brayley had gone into the centre of the stream. In another hundred yards they were on equal terms, but Ward turned his flag-boat first and pulled home with a lead of more than one length. When they reached the bend again Brayley passed Ward and soon left him some four or five lengths astern, and won the heat

THE SECOND SINGLE-SCULL trial heat came next between T. Hanion, of Toronto; Fred. Plaisted, of New York, and Pat Luther, of Pittsburg. At the signal Han-lon dipped first, and as they passed the island led Plaisted by a length, Luther being last. At the bend in the river Hanlon pulled out into the stream, while Plaisted took the western shore. Hanlon had steadily increased the dis-tance between them to about four lengths. Hanlon lost a little in turning the flag-boat. but soon straightened out and led the way home by two lengths. This was soon increased with apparent case, and Plaisted was pulling hard. Hanlon occasionally stopped to take bearings, and pulled past the line easily in 21:51%. Plasted came in about a dozen lengths behind, and Luther was last. The next on the programme was the first

PAIR OARS between the two Thames boats, Higgins and Spencer in one and Green and Thomas in the other. The latter got away on their boat first, and led their opponents on both journeys. Neither exerted themselves much, and Green

and Thomas won the beat in 21:44%.

Maxwell and Plaisted, of New York, hall withdrawn from the second pair-oar trial heat, so the race was between Josh and Gil Ward, so the race was between Josh and Gil Ward, in one boat, and Faulkner and Regan, of Boston, in the other. Faulkner and Regan got the water first, but as they passed the island the boats were level. In another hundred yards the Ward brothers led by nearly a length, but Faulkner and Regan spurted up a little, and as they turned the bend and made for the stake heart the Wards ware only half for the stake-boats the Wards were only half a length ahead. Faulkner and Regan turned their flag-boat at Falls bridge first, and when they reached the bend again on the homeward course they led by about three lengths. As they neared Peter's island the Wards were running in the wash of the other boat, and the distance between them increased until the finish. Faulkner and Regan passed the line in 20:28, and the Wards in 20:441.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-MORROW s as follows: 4 o'clock p. m .- Final heat of fourpared shells between the Thames crew. Si oared saelis octween the I names crew, Spanes., Thomas, Higgins and Green, and the Halifax crew, O. Smith, C. Nickerson, W. Smith and J. Nickerson. 4:45 p. m.—Trial heat of single-sculls between Hanlon, of the Toronto, and Brayley, of the St. John's. 5:30 p. m.—Final heat of pairs between Green and Thomas, of Lordon, and Faulkner and Regan, of Boston. London, and Faulkner and Regan, of Boston, The exhibition of whale boats will not take

St. George's Societies Union. HAMILTON, ONT., Sept. 5 .- The North American Union of St. George's Societies opened its session to-day. President George address. The delegates adopted various measures for the extension of the Order. An invitation from the British Association of Virginia to attend the grand celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday in Petersburg, Virginia, next May was received with enthusiasm, and a committee of arrangements was ap-

pointed. A banquet was given to-night. The Union decided to meet next year in Philadel-The Sioux Wat.

St. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 6 .- Intelligence by the way of Bismarck is that on the 31st of August Crook was near Glendive, South Yelowstone, en route for Glendine for supplies. Terry was on the north side of the Yellowstone. fifteen miles below Glendive, marching towards Missouri below him.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 .- Chicago 11, Athletic 5.

SAVANNAU, GA., Sept. 5 .- The number of vellow fever interments to-day were 10, out of a total of 15. SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 5 .- The Democrats of the Seventh district, in convention to-day,

nominated Tom Crittenden for Congress. St. Louis, Sept. 5 .- Gen. Jeff. Thompson, of New Orleans, died this afternoon at his old home in St. Joseph, Mo., where he had been visiting for his health.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 5 .- A terrible storm passed over Leavenworth City and county, Kansas, night before last, damaging houses, crops, &c., SAVANNAH, Sept. 5 .- The receipts of cotton

to-day were 1,068 bales against 317 for the same time last year; sales, 572 bales against 185 for the same time last year. BALTIMORE, Sept. 5 .- John Basse, convicted of an attempt to assassinate Canal Treasurer

Fawcett, and Montgomery Brown, colored, convicted of highway robbery, escaped from jail at Cumberland, Md., last night. New York, Sept. 5 .- The old tea house of Abbey Sturtevant & Co. has failed, with liabilities to the amount of \$65,000. An effort will be made, however, to continue the busi-

Sr. Louis, Sept. 5 .- The strike of the firemen on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad has ended, the company having put the strikers to work again. Eleven strikers are in jail for having attempted to throw trains from the track by placing obstructions

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 5 .- In the Essen County Court to-day Judge Depue charged the grand jury concerning the killing of the Thiel-borns that the law does not hold responsible those taking the lives of parties escaping from the action of the law. This is at variance with he verdict of the coroner's jury.

MONTHEAL, Sept. 5 .- The number of people reported houseless by the St. Hyacinthe fire is 2,200. More bread was asked from this city to-day. The people complained of cold last night and the want of bedding and clothing. A gloomy appearance hangs over the place owing to the heavy losses sustained by merchants and

The Montenegrins. The Montenegrin mountaineer and warrior

is a man six feet in height, with grave, thought ful face, singularly contrasting with his quick, nervous gait. He has high cheek-bones, like an American Indian; his eye is black and piercing, and his shoulders have a slight stoop, produced by constantly bending forward as he ascends difficult heights. He is perhaps the most agile human being on European soil; there is no baunt of the chamois which he cannot follow, and even the goats sometimes hesitate to go after their shepherds when there is a dangerous path to be crossed. The Montenegrin women are often the objects of pity to travelers; but they claim no sympathy and acknowledge no hardships. Their destiny is to work and to suffer. They are not even to work and to suner. They are not even welcomed into the world, and the birth of a daughter is regarded as a calamity. The girl grows up neglected and often cursed. She carries fagots of wood on her head that she may earn a few coins to buy arms for her brother. She has no youth, and is old at twenty-free. She is married young, and bears children while She is married young, and bears children while enduring labor in the fields which would be too hard even for strong men. The woman urges the warrior to the fight, loads his guns and dresses his wounds. She is seldom beau-tiful of feature, and the coarse work which she performs soon ruins her form.

CENTENNIAL NOTES. The French Working Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 .- Mayor Stokeley to-day received a visit from the delegation o French workmen who were sent here by the Government of France to inspect the Cente nial Exhibition. The following letter was presented to the mayor: MR. MAYOR: The delegation sent here by

the French Government to examine the grea International Exposition, in honor of the glor ous Centennial anniversary of the promulgation of independence of the United States, and as a remembrance of the efforts of the people o America in obtaining that independence, have come here to-day to express to you, Mr. Mayor, their congratulations in behalf of the French people on this great event. Mr. Mayor we come to assure you of the cordial sympathy of the French Republic and those recollection and to invite your people to unite with us in the International Exposition to be given in Paris in 1878, when we will be most happy to pay to America the courtesies now extended to us. Mayor Stokeley, in response, said that he was pleased to see the delegation, as he knew that without Washington and Lafayette there would have been no International Exhibition to welcome the people of France and the world to. He extended to the delegation the hospitallities of the city, and expressed the hope that their stay in the city would be an agreeable one, and that they would carry to their homes recollections of America and her people which would less for wears to come ple which would last for years to come.

Several of the delegates made a few remarks and then the delegation departed. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The paid admissions to the Centennial Exhibition to-day num-President Grant visited the Exhibition earl this morning in company with ex-Secretary Borie, and after breakfasting with Col. Sand ford, at the British headquarters, sp

greater part of the day on the groun

ing several hours to the art gallery. p. m., accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Mr. Bori and Col. Sandford, he attended the live-stor presented a novel and animated scene, espe-cially when the grooms led out the horses and ranged each in position according to breed and class for the grand morning parade at 10:30 o'clock. The cavalcade made seven tours around the ring, and then returned to the sta-bles. Of the total of 346 horses on exhibition 170 belong to the American section, the remainder being mainly mares of the Clydes-daie and Pecheron stock—heavy draught horses and animals of lighter build from Can-ada. Of the latter the province of Ontario is most largely represented. The horse display will continue till the 14th.

THE DOG SHOW at present attracts the greatest share of atten-tion, and will be of comparatively brief dura-tion, closing on Friday morning. The entries number 722, of which 581 are American—the remainder being apportioned as follows: English and Irish exhibitors, 26; Canadian, 15.
The collection embraces the finest show ever yet made in America of sporting and fancy dogs, imported and domestic; English, Irish and Gordon setters and pointers of 50 pounds weight, over and under; harriers, beagles, weight, over and under; harriers, beagies, Chesapeake bay dogs, Irish water spaniels, and a large variety of hounds and terriers, of all sizes and colors, make up the list, with a liberal showing of Newfoundlands, St. Bernards, mastiffs, bull dogs, poodles, &c.

The list of dog prizes has recently received some accessions, and the awards will soon be announced. Advices have been received of the landing in New York of six head of remarks.

landing in New York of six head of remarkably fine short-horn cattle. These will be stalled on the grounds on Friday. The great trial of the steam fire-engines on exhibition commenced to day and will continue several days. The test to-day was to determine the capacity of the engines for endurance, and throughout the were upon the ground and kept a critical rec-ord of the measure of valve, pressure of water, volume, &c., of each engine. To-morrow en-gines will be treated with respect to their

throwing distance.

At one o'clock to-morrow morning a concert will be given in the Main Exhibition building by the 1st regiment band of the Connecticut

brigade.
An audience of about 70 persons attended the second day's session of the International Archælogical Association, at the Ohio State building, on the Centennial grounds. The time was mainly occupied in the reading of an interesting paper by the chairman.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. Revenue Receipts.

were \$183,439.35, and from customs, \$454, 544,54. The Admiral Excepted. A General Order has been issued by the Sec retary of the Navy, as follows: "The Admiral of the Navy, on his application to the

President, and by his direction, is exempted

The receipts from internal revenue yesterds

from the provisions of General Order, No. 216, operating to place other unemployed officers

of the navy on 'furlough.' "Secretary of the Navy." Crook and Terry. The following dispatch has been received

from General Sheridan: CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 4, 1876.
To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:
General Terry telegraphs to me on the 27th of August that the columns are strong enough to act separately, and that the best prospect of success was for his command to cross to the left bank of the Yellowstone. He was to cross near Glendine creek, August 27, and work north up the dry fork of the Missouri, while Gen. Crook follows the trail he is now on eastward. He does not say whether any of the northern Indians have crossed the Yellowston or not, but believes it best for the command to pursue the course above indicated, as the Indians Crook is following may cross at the Beaver fords of the Yellowstone. The dis-

Naval Orders.

Commander Henry B. Robeson, ordered to command the Vandalia, at New York; Commander George P. Ryon, to command the Huron, at Boston; Commander Edgar C. Merriam, to duty as light-house inspector of the Thirteenth district, October 1; Lieut. John S. Newell, as executive of the Huron, at Boston; Commander Milton Haxtun, detached from command of the Vandalia and placed on waltcommand of the vandana and placed on waiting orders; Commander Charles C. Carpenter, from the command of the Huron and placed on waiting orders; Commander Louis Kempff, as light-house inspector of the Thirteenth district and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Marcus B. Buford, from the Huron and placed on waiting orders. Naval Constructor Thomas F. Webb. who has been on duty at the nave E. Webb, who has been on duty at the navy yard in this city for some time past, has been ordered to the Asiatic station to superintend the repairs to the United States steamer Yan-tic, on that station. Naval Constructor John W. Easby, recently on duty at the Boston navy yard, has been ordered to duty at the

A New Title for Washington There is in the possession of a Richmond

Va., gentleman an ancient porcelain mug, on which is painted the effley of Washington on horseback, with the inscription beneath, "George Washington, esq., General-in-Chief of the United States army and Marshal of France." This latter title being one not ordinarily understood to belong to the Father of his Country, an old letter has been found from G. W. Parke Custis, dated in 1857, which explains how General Washington came by the French rank. The history of the American Marshal of France, writes Mr. Curtis, is sim ply this: "When in 1791 Colonel Laurens wen to France as special ambassador, a difficulty arose between him and the French Ministry a to the command of the combined armies i chief must command it; it is our cause, and the battle is on our soil.' *C'est impossible,' exclusimed the Frenchman; 'by the etiquette excisioned the Frenchman; by the cliquette of the French service the Count de Rochambeau, teing an old Lieutenant General, can only be commanded by the King in person or a Marchal de France. 'Then,' exclaimed Laurens, 'make our Washington a Marchal de France, and the difficulty is at an end.' It was done. A friend of mine heard Washington spoken of Monsieur le Marchal at the size of Verktown. Our belowed Washington siege of Yorktown. Our beloved Washington never coveted or desired rank or title; but it is beyond doubt that, from the force of circum-stances just related, the rank and the title of Marcehal de France was conferred upon the General-in-Chief of the combined armies of

MULES.

VERSUS BRISTOW ET AL

Pleas Filed by the Defendants THE MULE CLAIM NOT FICTITIOUS

NO CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT THE GOVERNMENT

Statement of the Case by Befendants

ous forms, or in any form, in court or elsewhere, that the contract was entered into by one T. T. Taylor for and on account of the defendant, Wm. B. Moore and others, under the firm name of John A. Thompson & Co. The de-The following has been filed in the clerk's office: In the case of the United States, ex rel. Thomas P. MacManus, vs. Benjamin H. Brisfendant did, as counsel for the firm above men-tioned, in and before the Court of Claims, contow, Hugh Anderson, Wm. B. Moore and J. C. Kennedy, administrators of Thomas J. D. tend and maintain. Fuller et al., there has been filed by Walter AS HE HAD A RIGHT TO DO. S. Cox, esq., as counsel, the following pleas of that a certain of the tenor and effect in the Hugh Anderson and John C. Kennedy: They declaration was a valid and legal contract en-tered into by the said T. T. Taylor for and on say that their intestate was not guilty of the said supposed acts laid to his charge, or any secount of Wm. B. Moore and others, and that he believes the argument was conformable to the facts of the case as disclosed by the pleador either of them, or in any part thereof, in manner and form, as the plaintiffs have comings and proofs.

The defendant says that the contract was plained against him, and this the said deendants put themselves upon the country. not a pretended contract between the parties mentioned, but believes, as the Court of Claims adjudged and decided, that it was real, actual For a further plea in this behalf said deendants say that the defendants, Wm. B. Moore, John A. Thompson, Benj. B. Groom and valid; that it is not true that the defendant notoriously divided with others or particiant notoriously divided with others or partici-pated in any division, or countenanced any di-vision of any sum of money whatsoever illicitly abstracted from the Treasury, and that it is not true that he participated in any fraudulent transaction whatsoever; but it is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, that a fraud-ulent character had never been imputed to the said transaction or to the proceedings in the and Harrison B. Thompson, comprising the firm of John A. Thompson & Co., on or about

March 9, 1865, through their agent, T. P. Tay-lor, entered into a contract, in writing, (which the Court of Claims, as hereinafter set forth, has adjudged and decreed to have been a valid ontract,) with the Government of the United States, acting through Henry Howland, captain and assistant quartermaster, for the said transaction or to the proceedings in the Court of Claims.

The defendant then, in a lengthy statement, surchase by said Government of ONE THOUSAND MULES, TO BE DELIVERED shows the prosecution of the claim and his whole connection with it, most of which is shown in the preceding plea. by said parties at Nashville, Tennessee, on or fore April 20, 1865, at certain prices in said contract specified. In consequence of the breach contract specined. In consequence of the breach of contract by the United States said contractors sustained and suffered pecuniary damages to a large amount, and thereafter they duly presented their claims for the payment of such damages to the War Department, and such proceedings were had with the said Department in present to such claim that the We never elected but one old bachelor President, and he nearly broke up the Union. "Live withfu your income," says Uncle Samuel; if you cannot do it, swear it down to partment in regard to such claim that the same was referred by the Secretary of War so the Judge Advocate General, Joseph Holt, who, on or about March 20, 1872, officially rea reasonable figure at least. CEDER RAPIDS, IOWA., Sept. 5 .- The Demo crats in the Fifth (Iowa) district have nominated Hon. Andrew J. Beatly for Congress. ported in writing to said Secretary that settle ment of the same was not within the power of the Department, inasmuch as it was a claim OMARA, NEB., Sept. 5 .- The Democratic State convention meets here to-morrow. A for unliquidated damages, but that the Secre tary of War might lawfully refer said claim to

formity with said opinion and

founded upon said contract and the breach thereof on the part of the United States, and

sking judgment against the United States for

the amount of the damages sustained by them in consequence of said breach; and thereupon

evidence was duly taken, in behalf of said con

plainants, in support and proof of said claim, according to the rules, usages and practice of said court, for the purpose of proving said coa-tract and the breach thereof by the United

States, and the amount of the damages sus

tained by the said claimants in consequence o

said breach.

After all the evidence in such case had been

taken according to the rules, usages and prac-tice of said court, the said cause, on or about October 28,1873, in due and proper order, came

on to be heard by the Court of Claims, and

THE COUNSEL FOR THE CLAIMANTS,

and on behalf of the United States by the As-

sistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of business of the United States in said court, and afterwards, to wit: On or

about January 5, 1874, the opinion of said court in tavor of said claimants was delivered by Hon. Charles C. Nott, one of the judges of

said court, and thereupon said court ordered a judgment to be entered in the said case against the United States in the words and figures fol-lowing, to wit: "The court on due considera-

ion of the premises find for the claimants, and

order, adjudge and decree that the said Harrison B. Thompson, William B. Moore, John A. Thomson and Benj. B. Groom, composing the

firm of John A. Thompson & Co., do have and receive of and from the United States the sum of \$108,750." Said court thereupon, according to law, in open court, at the time of the entry

of said judgment in the said cause, made and

THE RECORD AND PROCEEDINGS

hereof still remaining in said Court of Claims

more fully and at large sppears; and no at-tempt having been made by the Attorney General of the United States, or the Assistant

Attorney General thereof, in charge of the business of the United States in said court, or

by any other officers or persons for or in behalf of the United States, to obtain a new trial

half of the United States, to obtain a new trial in said case upon any ground whatever, and no appeal having been taken by the United States from said judgment, and said judgment not having been in any respect reversed or made void, on or about the 6th of February, 1874, the amount due by said judgment in said case upon said claim was, and as by law re-

quired, paid to said claimants by the United States from and out of the specific appropria-

cable to the same, as provided in section 7 of said act of Congress approved June 25, 1863; and these defendants say that the claim for

he sum of \$108,750, mentioned and referred

to in said declaration, and charged therein to

as, and not otherwise as in any respect differ-ent from the said claim of said Wm. B. Moore

John A. Thompson, Benj. B. Groom and Har-rison B. Thompson, composing the firm of John A. Thompson & Co.,

WHICH WAS ADJUDGED AND DETERMINED

as aforesaid in favor of said claimants by the Court of Claims, and in which judgment, as aforesaid, for said sum of \$108,750 was rendered against the United States by said court, and in which said court found the facts and law as herein set forth; and said judgment and findings of facts and of law in the said case.

findings of facts and of law in the said case and upon the said claim still remain in full force and effect, not in the least reversed or made void, nor has said judgment ever been

mpeached or set aside by said court, nor dis

the United States even so much as complain to said court of said judgment or of said findings of facts or of said conclusions of law,

or of either or any of them; and this the de

fendants are ready to verify by said record. Therefore they pray judgement if said plain-tiff ought to have or maintain the aforesaid

Ex-Secretary Bristow's Plea.

In the same suit Benjamin H. Bristow, by

his attorneys, P. Phillips, J. Hurley Ashton

and Edwin L. Stanton, makes a similar plea

He denies being guilty of the acts charged,

and did not, on the day in the said declaration

mentioned, or at any other time, enter into

raudulent agreement with the person in said

belaration named, or any or either, or with

any other persons whomsoever, for the pur-

pose of cheating and defrauding the Govern

said defendant, did not at any time combine

and conspire with the party mentioned to

cheat and defraud the Government of the

United States, and that he did not, in accord-

nent of the United States, and that he, the

filed their opinion of law, as by

was argued and submitted by

large number of the delegates are already the Court of Claims, under and by virtue of section 7 of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1868, in such cases made and provided; Gen. M. C. Butler, who was the leader of the Hamburg massacre, thinks the campaign and said Judge Advocate General further reshould be conducted on the one issue of re orted that the Court of Claims seem a pecuairly appropriate tribunal for the determin tion of a case of disputed law and controverted facts, and further that said act of Con-gress indicated no limitation of time within which such a reference to the Court of Claims for the Republican nomination for Governor in

Florida, have reconciled their differences, and Mr. Conover has withdrawn. might be made by the head of an Executive The Colorado Republicans have nominated Department. The Secretary of War, in con-Mr. Routt for Governor, with the prospect of being Routted .- New York Express. ADVET OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, Of course they will be Routted, and the Dem-

POLITICAL NOTES.

the vouchers, papers, proofs and documents pertaining thereto, to the Court of Claims, to be there proceeded in according to law; and thereafter the said Thomas J. D. Fuller, being New York Democracy, as a means of "harmonixing," to haul down the name of Dorshelmer with that of Seymour, and run up those of Morriseey and Kelly. an attorney and counselor-at-law, and a mem-ber of the bar of the Court of Claims, and In Iowa there is a Democratic candidate for being duly employed and retained by said claimants, and acting in that capacity, filed in Congress abroad who doesn't "pretend to

know whether any of the national debt has been paid or not." He would make an en-lightened member and a successful reformer. Judge R. P. Ranney has declined the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Cleveland (Ohio) district. Like Governor Seymour, his health is not good enough. Tilen's record is not favorable to political

It is proposed in the New York board of

aldermen to move the emigrants from Castle Garden to Fort Layfaette, with Government permission. The guests of the latter there in days gone by will, no doubt, wish the emi-grants joy of the prospect. Col. Jonathan Norcross, the Republican candidate for Governor of Georgia, attempted to

longevity in his party.

address a public meeting at the City Hall, at Augusta, last night. The Democrats prevented his being heard by yells and screams, in the most approved White-League style. The New York Democracy are anxious to have Mr. Dorshiemer and the other nominees withdraw their names as Seymour's has been, but they realizing that lightning seldom strikes twice in the same place, are loth to do

cation from the party if they refuse. In Georgia the Senatorial contest (which is to be settled in January) will likely be a triangular fight, with Hill, Norwood and Smith nor. Smith and Norwood promise to be about evenly balanced, and Hill a little—a very little—behind either of them. The verdict is universal "that we can't trust Ben Hill six years

The Albany Times says : "The Democratic party now sees and feels deeply the loss of its Cassidys, its Caggers, its Richmonds, as it also begins to realize the danger that exists of permitting the great Democratic heart of the State to be overslaughed by boys who have assumed to lead the way. No such demoralization in the Democratic party has existed in the State since 1848, and its cause can be traced to the leadership of Gov. Tilden."

The following from the Jersey City Times of Monday is fully sustained by the returns from the Vermont election which we print this morning: "It must be that editors of Democratic organs believe that the majority of their Dem-feratic readers are ignoramuses, incapable of deratic readers are ignoramuses, incapable of discerning an inconsistency or absurdity. Otherwise they could not venture to make such stupid statements as they are continually publishing. The New York Sun, speaking of the election which takes place on Tuesday in Vermont, says that if the Republicans in that State obtain a big, old-fashioned majority, it will signify nothing, but if they don't, it will signify a large Democratic gain! It strikes us that a large Republican majority in Vermont or anywhere else, will signify that the Republican voters are doing their duty, and that is exactly the most significant of all facts about exactly the most significant of all facts about election time. The real object of the Sun is to prepare its Democratic readers for uncomfort-able news for them from the Green Mountain State to morrow. Until now the Democrats have been boasting of the great gains they were going to make in Vermont this time. The Sun knows better, and is hedging."

A St. Louis man ran six blocks after his ose, thinking that he was going to a fire. A French clergyman being asked for a copy of his prayer, said, "It was not addressed to

the spectators." The grave of Tecumsch has been discovered near Ridgetown, Ontario. The remains were exhumed and taken to Niagara to be deposited

Fevers have been engendered at Montreal by burning coffins which were exhumed from an old burying ground at the new canal basin. The bodies interred in the coffins were those who died in 1847 of the ship fever.

Mr. Wm. Black, in his story in the September Galaxy, tells of a saflor who, coming on deck in the English Channel on a voyage homeward from the Mediterranean, and finding himself surrounded with driving sleet and fog and east winds, remarked: "Ha, this is weather as is weather; none o' your hanged

Here is a stranger case than Parton's, Some Here is a stranger case than Parton's. Some fifty years ago a Baptist preacher_lin Connecticut, "Elder Anderson," married a widow Douglass with two children, a son and daughter, who grew up under his hand. In a dozen years or so Mrs. Douglass Anderson died, and the elder married the daughter. A son, whose father was his grandfather, and whose mother was his sixter, was the fruit of the wido.